

PUBLISHED BY
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TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 20, 1863.

PERSONAL.

Maj. Thomas D. Hamilton, Assistant Quartermaster, has been assigned to duty at Rome, Ga., which has recently been made a hospital post. Maj. H. is also acting as Assistant Commissioner of Substitution, and as there is a large number of our wounded soldiers at this post, he has his hands full of business. He is one of the best officers in his department.

We were pleased to meet, on yesterday, our gallant young friend, Col. Joseph P. Jones, of the Staff of Gen. Bragg, on his return to the army after considerable absence on an inspection tour.

Capt. E. W. Kennedy, Assistant Quartermaster, has recovered from his recent indisposition and is again on duty. He has been assigned to important service in North Alabama.

FROM HUNTSVILLE.

Special Correspondence of the Daily Rebel.
HUNTSVILLE, ALA., Jan. 14th 1863.

Having been through a considerable portion of Middle Tennessee since I left Chattanooga, I propose to give you an inside view of the condition of things in that quarter. The people of Middle Tennessee, with but few exceptions, are remarkable for their devotion to the Southern cause. They have suffered greatly from the deprivations of the enemy, but are still as willing and ready to make sacrifices for their country as any people in the Confederate States. Large quantities of army supplies have been drawn from the Southern portion of Middle Tennessee during the last three months, and there is still more remaining which they are willing to disperse to our army. They have received Confederate money in payment for what they have sold and are yet doing so. They however think, and so do I, that those to whom they are indebted ought to be required to take from them in payment of their debts the money they have received from the Government for their produce. Congress ought to do something on this subject. A few men of wealth and capital by refusing to take Confederate money for what they have to sell or in payment of debts, can do us and have done us more harm than so many open and avowed enemies. Men naturally and reasonably dislike to sell their property for a currency they cannot use in payment of debts and for the purchase of such articles of necessity as their families require. The men who refuse Confederate money for any purpose, or who in any manner, either by word or action, depreciate our currency, should be held and treated as public enemies. If Congress does not take some decided action on this question and make such conduct a high crime, it will continue to be, as it is now, in the power of a few men of wealth and capital, to depreciate the value of our currency, to deprive soldiers fair pay, the means of support and thereby strike a deadly blow to our cause. I could name, if it were proper to do so, some men who in this manner have done nation a injury as if they were agents in the ranks of the enemy. Undoubtedly God and His creatures will be called to account for instead of being blamed. The probability and importance of heavy taxation at this time must be evident to every reflecting mind. Never were the people more apt to pay taxes than they now are, and that is the only course that can make the property of the country share, as it should the burdens of this war. All that a man has he should be willing to devote to the service of his country in this hour of need—and the man who fails to realize a fortune whilst his country is struggling for existence, is unworthy of his name and should be forced to make up to support the war whether he is willing or unwilling. The importance of holding Middle Tennessee *at all hazards*, cannot be overlooked by one who has been through that country, as has been the seeming abundance of the country, and the patriotic devotion of the great mass of those people. I am rejoiced to learn that Gen. Bragg, after his brilliant victory at Murfreesboro, has fallen back to a stronger position and determined to hold Middle Tennessee. The retreat was a wise one as I predict, subsequent events will show. The amount of corn and other army supplies still in Middle Tennessee is incredible to one not acquainted with the remarkable productiveness of that soil. In my next will give you some account of the vandalism of the Yankees in the portions of Middle Tennessee that I have been through, and also will have something to say in regard to the few, very few men who aided them by word and action, by counsel and advice, by associating with them on terms of friendship and intimacy, giving them countenance and support. Enough for the present.

CONFEDERATE.

THE DAILY REBEL.

VOL. 1.

CHATTANOOGA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1863.

No. 142.

SOUTHERN RESOLUTIONS ON THE PENDING WAR, AND
MATTERS APPERTAINING THERETO.

The people of the Confederate States of America, having in the progress of the pending war clearly demonstrated their ability to maintain by arms the claim to separate independence, which they have heretofore asserted before the world, and being lawfully resolved never to relinquish the struggle in which they are engaged until the object for which they have been contending shall have been finally accomplished; in view of the fact that a great political reaction in opposition to the bloody and uncertain war, now in course of prosecution, has displayed itself in several of the most populous and influential States of what was once fondly known as the United States of America, and in view of the additional fact that even among the avowed opponents of separation and the recognized friends of peace in the North, a grave and deplorable disacquiescence has taken place in regard to the true condition of the public sentiment in the South touching the question of reconstructing that political Union now existing under the protection of what is known as the Federal Constitution; now in order that we may understand the kind referred to may never prevail; and in order that the unchangeable determination of our Government and people in reference to the terms upon which they would be willing to bring this sanguinary struggle to a close may be made known, The Congress of the Confederate States of America do resolve as follows:

1. There is no plan of reconstructing what was formerly known as the Federal Union to which the people of the Confederate States will ever consent. Weungs generous and multiplied have been committed unto us; and upon an instant exasperated by a coated North, since this unpreserved and most wicked was commenced; a majority of the people of the Northern States have so evidently shown themselves to be utterly incapable of self-government, and unmindful of all the fundamental principles upon which alone republican institutions can be maintained; they have, too long, submitted patiently to the rule of the basest and most degrading despotism that the world has yet known; so long a period of time have they openly and unabashedly sympathized with the lawless and ferocious miscreants who have been sent into the bosom of the confounding South to poll the precious blood of our most valiant citizens; and to pollute and to deteriorate all that we hold dear in chivalry and respectability, to rob us of our property—so as to force us from our homes, and wantonly to devastate our country—to allow even of the possibility—our way again consenting to hold the least political connection with those who have so cruelly outraged our sensibilities and so professedly disdained them selves in association with whom we feel that we could never expect to enjoy that freedom which we, ourselves, ext. which we are ever determined to cultivate, and the esteem and sympathy of civilized and Christian Nations.

2. Whilst the Confederate States of America are not at all responsible for the existing war, and have been at all times ready to participate in such arrangements as would be best suited to bring it to a close, in a manner consistent with their own safety and honor, they could never yield their consent to an armistice of a single day or hour, so long as the preliminary Proclamation of the atrocious monster now bearing rule in Washington shall remain unrepented; nor could the government of said Confederate States agree to negotiate at all in regard to a suspension of hostilities, except upon the basis of a general and unconditional recognition of their independence.

3. Whenever the friends of peace in the North shall grow strong enough to sustain Abraham Lincoln and his flagitious cabinet in withdrawal and re-examination and propose an armistice upon the basis of the Government of the Confederate States, it will be ready to accede to said proportion of arms, with a view to the settlement of all existing difficulties.

4. Should peace at any time brought about the Confederate States of America would freely consent to the formation of just and mutually advantageous commercial treaty with all the States now constituting the United States *except New England*, with those people and in whose gaudy love of gold, and insatiable fanaticism this disgraceful war has mainly originated. In consideration of facts which facts the people of the Confederate States of America are firm and deliberately resolved to have no intercourse with the Northern states direct or indirect, political, commercial or social, under any circumstances which would possibly entitle us to exist with said States in New England, as the people therein residing.

5. The Government of the Confederate States in consideration of the change in public sentiment which has occurred in several of the Northern States, whereupon Biblical maxims have been as fully held, sympathizing most kindly with those by whose many exertions that change had been brought about; would be willing to conclude a just and honorable peace with any one of said States who (renouncing all political connection with New England) may be so far willing to stipulate for the dissolution at once of the military organization of the war against the South; and, in such case, the government of the Confederate States would be willing to enter into a league of peace and defense with the States thus dissolving a permanent and enduring character.

6. The government of the Confederate States is now willing as it has therefore repeatedly avowed to be, whenever the States bordering upon the Mississippi River or any of them shall have made their intention to withdraw from the further prosecution of the war upon the South (which, could it be otherwise, would only have the effect of destroying their best market) to guarantee to them in the most effectual and satisfactory manner, the peaceful and uninterrupted navigation of the Mississippi and its tributaries, and to open to them at once the market of the South greatly enhanced in value to them, as they would be by the permanent exclusion of all articles of New England growth or manufacture.

7. The course of *positive neutrality* in regard to the pending war heretofore pursued by states and territories West of the Rocky Mountains, has afforded the highest gratification to the people of the Confederate States of America, and it is hoped that the day is not far distant when said States and territories, consulting their own safety and future welfare, will withdraw forever from all political connection with a government which has heretofore been a source of continual affliction to them. And when

said States and territories, asserting their separate independence shall appropriate to themselves the manifold advantages now to result from such a movement, among which may be reckoned:

1. Relief from grievances and exhausting regulations now being rigidly enforced; 2—relief from all the disadvantages growing inevitably from the prosecution of the present unjust and unauthorized war; 3—relief from the pressure of a despotic and most heartless and atrocious over yet established; 4—relief from the crushing weight of the exclusive and cut-throat system of the Pacific—Free trade with all the nations of the earth; 5—further maritime growth and power that has paralleled; and lastly a monopoly of the trade of the Pacific.

Resolves. That the President be respectfully requested if he shall approve these resolutions, to cause them to be transmitted and transmitted to the States of the North, by some means as will reach most telephones, and that his adjournment thereon, he shall think it advisable with a broad address or proclamation extolling the merits and virtues thereof, as shall judge most suitable and proper.

TIME TO BE MOVING.

The New York Herald of the 7th inst. as a long article on what it terms "a decided Union victory at Murfreesboro," in the course of which remarks the War Office, but we may take the liberty to adduce, that our small Army of the Potowmack could be easily and usefully sent now in support of Gen. Rosecrans. Gen. Grant, Gen. Sherman, Gen. Banks, and Admirals Farragut and Porter in the West, by some active demonstrations which would hold the rebel army of Virginia to the defense of Richmond. It is the overruling to our small Army of the Potowmack to march three or four miles westward from a secure and most desirable channel to offensive operations to the very doors of the rebel Congress. But let Gen. Burnside be held to the Potowmack until the rebel armies of the West are broken up and dispersed, and he may find their fragments coalescing with the army of Lee by reason of the winds, with the design of getting into the field of battle as soon as possible. We have lost in the West in a short time all the chance all they may have had in the East in a long campaign. We trust, however, that Gen. Burnside, by some arrangement of the masters and owners thereof, as far as possible, to the best advantage, will be enabled to move his forces to the front of the rebels in the West, and to bring them to battle in a favorable position.

The present, then let us bid adieu to Gen. Grant, Army of the East to be moving in the direction of which all the rebel forces in the Southeast are there expected in their last desperate struggle to retain their hold fast in the Mississippi Valley. We now know, as far as Lee, with his principal army reduced to perhaps 10,000 men, is permitted to hold a base as far as Atlanta, we have but little time to maneuver, and we are at least 10,000 men superior to him. But we have a force of over 100,000 men, and this very late in the day, and are actively employed to the best advantage. We hope to see near that "all is very quiet on the Roanoke," from the absence of any armed force beyond a corps of cavalrymen, in that unimportant river.

It is the opinion of this Legislature that the time of the war in the West, we shall have the Potowmack in our favor, but in the East, let him go to the right and approach general in the field, for management of a campaign of a single day or hour, as long as the preliminary Proclamation of the atrocious monster now bearing rule in Washington shall remain unrepented; and he may be held to the best advantage. We hope to see near that "all is very quiet on the Roanoke," from the absence of any armed force beyond a corps of cavalrymen, in that unimportant river.

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